



## POLICE DEPARTMENT

TO: Chief Travis Forbes  
FROM: Captain Brian Wilson  
DATE: February 27, 2017  
RE: 2016 Use of Force (UOF) Analysis

An analysis was conducted on UOF incidents as reported during 2016 by Lee's Summit Police Officers. The goal is to identify specific needs, patterns, or trends for the upcoming year's Defensive Tactics program. This could be things such as training equipment, training topics, and/or possible modifications to the UOF General Orders.

The following charts will provide a breakdown of the **49 UOF incidents, with 93 various applications, involving 37 officers for 2015** and will show a comparison to **73 incidents involving 57 officers for 2015**.

### 1. Type of Event/Call:

TYPE OF EVENT/CALL	2015	2016
Armed Disturbance	1	0
Assault	2	0
Assault Against an Officer	0	0
Assist Another Agency	2	1
Assist on Arrest	1	0
Burglary	1	1
C & I Driver	1	0
Car Stop	4	4
Check Welfare	1	2
Crash	0	0
Detention Situation	15	12
Disturbance	10	6
Domestic Violence	8	5
DWI	1	2
Fraud	1	0
Hit & Run	0	0
Intoxicated Party	1	0
Mental Health	7	2
Minor in Possession	0	0
Motorist Assist	0	0
Noise Disturbance	1	0
Pedestrian Check	2	2
Pursuit	2	1
Runaway	0	2
Stealing / Shoplifting	3	4
Stolen Auto	1	0
Suicidal Party	5	1
Suspicious Party	1	0
Suspicious Vehicle	1	0
Transport Prisoner	0	0
Transport to Hospital	0	0
Trespassing	0	1
Unresponsive Person	0	0
Vehicle Check	0	1
Warrant Service	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>49</b>

**2. Type of Action Used:** 49 UOF incidents – 20 Different Types of Force

Of the 49 UOF incidents Officers used 20 Different Types of Actions, (type of force used). In 2015 there were 73 UOF incidents where Officers used 18 Different Types of Action, (type of force used). There was a decrease in joint locks and an increase in wrist locks, which are both the same application. Strikes, Pressure Points, and Level 1 LVNR increased slightly over the last year. All three techniques are basic empty hand tactics to gain control or compliance of combative individuals.

There was one police involved incident in 2016, when a suicidal subject charged an officer with a knife and deadly force was used to stop the threat. The officer fired one shot stopping the suspect and subsequently the subject died from the injury.

ACTION USED	2015	2016
Arm Bar	0	0
Balance Displacement	31	20
Baton	0	1
Clamp	2	2
Hood	1	2
Firearm	0	1
Joint Lock	14	4
K-9 Bite	4	1
K-9 Released	0	0
Kicked Door Open	2	0
Leg Irons	2	1
Leg Restraints	1	1
LVNR Level 1	1	4
LVNR Level 2	0	1
LVNR Level 3	0	1
Physical Force	0	0
Pressure Points	0	3
Pulling	2	0
Pursuits	4	1
Restraint Chair	18	11
Soft Empty Hand	1	2
Stop Sticks	1	1
Strikes	2	6
Taser	14	9
Wrap	22	12
Wrist Locks	1	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>93</b>

**3. Reason For Force:** 49 Incidents - 7 Reasons for Force Used

Of the 49 UOF incidents Officers used 7 Different reasons force was used. The primary reason for force during 2016, was to maintain/regain control and to effect the arrest.

REASON	2015	2016
Active Aggression	2	1
Active Resistance	1	0
Agency Assist	1	1
Aggravated Active Aggression	1	1
Defend Another	2	0
Defend Self	0	0
Affect Arrest	12	9
Felony	1	0
Fled Scene	1	1
Maintain/Regain Control	31	23
Officer Safety	1	0
Passive Resistance	0	0
Prevent Escape	1	0

Pursuit	2	0
Restrain for Safety	10	11
Subject Displays Violent Behavior	8	3
Verbal Non-Compliance	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>49</b>

**4. Risk Factor:** 49 Incidents - 41 Subjects were using Drugs, Alcohol, and/or had Mental Health Issues

There was a consistent number of individuals under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, as well as mental health issues. The number of individuals whose actions were a result of their mental illness doubled from the previous year. Alcohol and drug related contacts went down slightly.

RISK FACTOR	2015	2016
Drugs & Alcohol	33	25
Mental Illness	8	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>

**5. Subject's Gender:** 49 Incidents – 40 males / 7 females and 2 not stated.

During 2016, UOF was used on males 82%, females 14%, and not stated 4% of the time, as compared to 2015 when males accounted for 69% of the time and females 28% of the time.

GENDER	2015	2016
Male	51	40
Female	21	7
Not Stated	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>49</b>

**6. Subject's Race:** 49 Incidents - 49 Different Subjects Involved, 2 subjects are listed under the category.

During 2016, UOF based on race was broke to represent White at 55%, African American 37%, Hispanic at 2%, and not stated at 4%; slight change compared with 2015 which represent White at 65%, African American 26%, and Hispanic at 4% of the time. The number of UOF involving whites lowered (48 in 2015 to 27 in 2016), while the number of UOF involving blacks remained consistent (19 in 2015 to 18 in 2016).

RACE	2015	2016
African American	19	18
Asian	2	1
Hispanic	3	1
Not Stated	2	2
White	48	27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>49</b>

**7. Subject's Age:** 49 Incidents – 49 Different Subjects Involved, 2 subjects are listed under the category of "Not Stated." Reviewing the UOF by age, the obvious group of individuals during 2016 was in the age range between 18-25 years of age. During 2015, the highest age range was between 26-35 years old. Overall for 2016 and 2015, individuals between 18-45 are the main age of subject requiring UOF by officers.

AGE	2015	2016
Juveniles	8	3
18-25	16	16
26-35	24	12
36-45	17	14
46-55	4	2
56-65	0	1
Over 65	2	0
Not Stated	3	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>49</b>

**8. District:** The Detention Facility is in District 3 and contributes to greatest number of incidents in one district, due to unruly prisoners. The UOF based by district offers a similar pattern between 2015 and 2016. District 3, which involves the detention facility, is the highest, as well as District 6 which incorporates the district with the highest number of bars and the district with the greatest calls for service.

DISTRICT	2015	2016
1	7	3
2	4	2
3	28	17
4	5	3
5	3	2
6	13	8
7	6	7
8	5	2
9	1	1
10	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>49</b>

**9. Day of the Week:** Mondays and Thursdays were the busiest days of the week for the UOF. No real explanation or consistent with any patterns, which could be qualified.

DAY OF THE WEEK	2015	2016
Sunday	9	8
Monday	5	10
Tuesday	9	2
Wednesday	16	5
Thursday	9	10
Friday	10	8
Saturday	15	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>49</b>

**10. Time of Day:** The prime time for UOF during 2016 extends from 1300 hours through 0100 hours, which was consistent with the breakdown of UOF during 2015.

TIME OF DAY	2015	2016
0000 – 0100	6	5
0100 – 0200	5	2
0200 – 0300	3	3
0300 – 0400	2	0
0400 – 0500	2	3
0500 – 0600	0	0
0600 – 0700	0	1
0700 – 0800	0	0
0800 – 0900	1	1
0900 – 1000	3	0
1000 – 1100	1	0
1100 – 1200	0	1
1200 – 1300	2	1
1300 – 1400	2	2
1400 – 1500	3	2
1500 – 1600	1	3
1600 – 1700	4	1
1700 – 1800	4	5
1800 – 1900	1	3
1900 – 2000	8	2
2000 – 2100	8	2
2100 – 2200	4	4
2200 – 2300	6	4
2300 – 2400	6	3

Unknown	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>49</b>

**Synopsis:**

Upon completing analysis of 2016 Use of Force (UOF) Reports it revealed a decrease of 24 UOF incidents, representing 33% decrease over 2015. Four event types, representing a reduction of 16 UOF, showing the greatest decrease includes:

- Domestic Violence 8 in 2015 to 5 in 2016
- Disturbance 10 in 2015 to 6 in 2016
- Mental Illness 7 in 2015 to 2 in 2016
- Suicidal Subjects 5 in 2015 to 1 in 2016

During the 2016 UOF and Reality Based Training, includes scenarios involving domestic disturbance calls and mental illness calls. This scenario based training, better prepares officers to utilize de-escalation techniques and communication prior to using force. It was accomplished by training twice a year in defensive tactics (including scenario training in both sessions) and one Reality Based Training (including scenario training). De-escalation training in firearms was implemented as well.

The one officer involved incident, resulting in the use of deadly force, involved a suicidal subject charging the officer with a knife. The previous firearms training and Reality Based Training prepared the officer to be successful in stopping the threat.

The UOF analysis did not reveal any patterns or trends indicating additional training needs, equipment upgrades or policy modifications are necessary at this time. Scenario based training will be observed to determine if this is a positive direction or an anomaly.

The slight increase in low-level empty hand techniques, such as strikes, pressure points, and Level 1 LVNR are signs early action at the lowest level prevents more forceful or additional techniques. The use of the WRAP and Restraint chair in detention was a significant decrease over 2015. Even with the decrease in the use of these two restraint devices, it is still consistent with the training of the officers and detention staff to utilize these devices prevent additional UOF actions and reduce injuries to staff and subjects.

As always, UOF encounters will continue to be evaluated by the department and the training staff of defensive tactics.

Respectfully Submitted:



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Administrative Division

Reviewed

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